

## IT IS DONE.

The election is over—the die is cast—the fate of the candidates is decided, and we have nothing now to do but to wait patiently until the result is ascertained. We long ago predicted that Gen. Taylor would be elected, and we believe that prediction has been fulfilled, for we are satisfied that a large majority of the citizens of the United States are heartily sick and tired of locofoco misrule, and that they had long since determined to put their seal of disapprobation upon the course pursued by the present party in power. On Tuesday last, we feel confident they executed this good resolve, by casting their votes for Gen. Taylor, the People's man, the man who has lighted up the history of his native land with imperishable glory, and who is in favor of the will of the people governing the actions of their servants.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

We are perfecting arrangements to have regular reports of the ensuing session of the Legislature. There is not much to be expected from this august body, but still, it is well for every one to know what they say and do, when they meet to consult for the general good of the commonwealth. We expect to keep our readers fully advised.

OHIO.—The total vote given in the late election for Governor of Ohio, was 296,987. In the Presidential election of 1844, the total vote was 312,224, 8,050 of which was for the Abolition candidate. In the election for Governor just before the Presidential election of 1844, the total vote then given was 235,253—not including some 12,000 votes given for the abolition candidate. This would show an increase on the Presidential vote of say, 65,000 votes. A like increase at the election last Tuesday, on the Governor's vote, would show a popular vote in the State of 361,987, and would indicate that 65,000 citizens did not vote last month.

Maj. Gen. STEPHEN. W. KEARNEY, died in St. Louis, on the morning of the 24th Oct. Gen. Kearney had been for some time laboring under severe illness, caused by exposure while in the service of his country in Mexico. He was a brave and gallant officer, a high-minded, honorable gentleman, and his death will be deeply lamented by a numerous circle of acquaintances.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.—The Baltimore American, speaking of Mr. Buchanan's late partisan speech, says, it may not be known to Mr. Buchanan that at this moment the country is suffering from a financial pressure fast approaching in severity to that which preceded the general bank suspension in 1839. Men in business know it, if the Secretary of State does not. And we may undertake to express the opinion that, if the disastrous effects of the Sub-Treasury upon the currency and business of the country are not appreciated now, the election of Gen. Cass, should the people determine to continue the present system, will demonstrate those effects in an unmistakable manner before he will have been six months in office.

MAIL FOR OREGON.—A mail for Oregon and California will be conveyed from New York or Norfolk about the 18th of November by Judge Bryant, lately appointed to the Supreme Court of Oregon.

MISSOURI MINES.—The St. Louis Organ has lately had some very valuable articles on the "Maramee Copper Mines" of Missouri from which we make some extracts. The Organ says "no other region, that is equally rich in ore, combines so many agricultural advantages, and such proximity to facilities for reaching a market." These accounts are evidently not given to aid any private speculation. "It must not be supposed, however, that these gentlemen have a monopoly of the mineral lands. Thousands of untouched acres full of ore, yet remain there, and may now be entered for a dollar and a quarter an acre. The field for speculation is not only wide and rich, but from its situation, is remarkably inviting. That it will be occupied and improved in a very short time, can hardly be doubted.

Capt. J. T. CLEVELAND, of the steamer *Algonia*, will please accept our thanks for a package of late New Orleans papers.

About sixty students have already been received at the new Masonic College at Lexington, Mo., and others are coming in daily.

Land Warrants are selling in St. Louis for \$110 to \$112 each, which if used for the purchase of public land, places it at about seventy-five cents per acre.

Messrs. Green & Shirley:—It seems that I have fallen obnoxious to the ire of some one, who signs himself *Justitia* in the last number of the *Fayette Democrat*, for having noticed a communication which came out in your paper a week or two ago, over the signature of Doctor Jas. L. Dunn. You are aware of my ignorance of Dr. Dunn's departure to Virginia, until after my article was handed in for publication. Ascertaining, however, that he had left this State, prior to the appearance of my piece, as a matter of course, I let the matter rest, supposing that on his return, if he felt himself aggrieved by anything I may have said, he was fully competent to avenge his own wrongs, without the aid of a third party, especially such as the correspondent of the *Democrat*.

Considerations like these, would have influenced a gentleman to have kept silent. But notwithstanding his affected abhorrence of the improprieties of language committed by another, the abusive epithets he has so tastefully strung together, manifest a proficiency in blackguardism, that entitles him at once to a diploma from Billingsgate, and his cowardly attempts to seek a personal hatred, under the cloak of friendship for Dr. Dunn, clearly prove him worthy of the more exalted honors of Newgate.

## GASOMETER.

P. S.—My name is at the individuals disposal.

HUNTSVILLE, Nov. 6, 1848.

Messrs. Green & Shirley:—At the request of the Whigs of this county, Dr. Oliver has furnished a copy of the letter addressed by him to Mr. Garth, in relation to the contested election for representative, which we desire you to publish. We would have sent you the answer, if Dr. Oliver had ever received one, but Mr. Garth has never replied to the letter. It was understood, however, that he refused to run the race over again. We presume that "circumstances" prevented him from answering it, or the "noise and confusion" was so great, he could not write.

## MANY WHIGS.

HUNTSVILLE, Aug. 30, 1848.

D. C. GARTH, Esq.

Sir:—Your notice, contesting my right to a seat in the next Legislature of the State of Missouri, has been received, and permit me to express my astonishment at such a course, after we had passed through the canvass peaceably, and I had been fairly elected, as I conceive, by the people at the polls. In your notice, you are pleased to suggest the names of several voters, that you regard as illegal, but be assured, that if there are any persons who voted for me at the late election, that were not entitled by law to vote, I have no knowledge of them. I know that it is frequently the case, that illegal votes are given at elections, but every unprejudiced mind will come to the conclusion, that generally, there are as many given by one party as the other. Being fully satisfied, that I have been fairly and duly elected by the free and independent voters of Randolph county, (for which I feel very grateful,) you will not think it strange, that I am astonished at an effort to thwart the will of the people. And, although I am fully satisfied that the will of the people has been fairly expressed in the late election, and I should not hesitate to have that question investigated with the closest scrutiny, yet, as I have understood from reliable sources, that you are willing to submit our claims again to the people, I therefore take this opportunity of informing you, that that would be most cordially accepted by me, as confidence in the judgement and honesty of the people, is a cardinal point in my political principles. It is one of the bright features of our constitution, that all power is lodged in the people; entertaining these views, I could never hesitate to submit my claims to the people of Randolph county—they have decided once this year, and I am entirely willing that they should do so again, and should I be beaten by one vote, I will cheerfully submit. The voters of Randolph county are certainly every way qualified to decide this question, without resorting to any other tribunal.

Your answer upon this subject is respectfully solicited at the earliest time that may suit your convenience.

Respectfully,

P. T. OLIVER.

A PLACE TO LIVE.—The town of Putnam is situated on the Meskingum River, opposite Zanesville, Ohio, containing a population of two thousand people, and there is not at present an intemperate man in the place; and moreover, there is not within the limits of the corporation, a single tavern, store or shop, where intoxicating liquors of any kind can be had.

It is said that an insurance company, in which Smith O'Brien had effected an insurance on his life sixteen years ago, refused to receive the accruing premium. This may be a very cautious step, but its strict legality is rather questionable.

## News by the Europa.

## Unparalleled Barbarity—O'Brien to be Hung and Quartered.

New York, Oct. 25—7 P. M.

Smith O'Brien has been sentenced to be hung on Saturday, the 11th, and have his head chopped off, and body drawn and quartered. The jury, however, united in an unanimous recommendation of the prisoner to the mercy of the Crown.

Up to the sailing of the steamer, no definite information of the course the Lord Lieutenant would pursue, was ascertained. The court sat on Saturday, and the Lord Chief Justice proceeded with his charge till after ten, when adjournment occurred to listen to the evidence of a protest of students of Trinity College, going to show that Dublin the informer, had perjured himself. The judge resumed his charge at 4 o'clock, and the jury retired. In an hour and twenty minutes they returned a verdict of "guilty," which produced profound sensation. Appended to the verdict was the following:

"We earnestly recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Government—the jury being unanimously of the opinion that for many reasons his life should be spared."

On Monday, Mr. O'Brien was brought up for sentence. His manly bearing, his calmness, composure, and firmness, were themes of observation throughout the Court. The clerk of the crown then asked Mr. O'Brien what he had to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed on him.

Mr. O'Brien then said: "My Lord: It is not my intention to enter into any vindication, however much I might have availed myself of this opportunity of so doing. With a consciousness that I have performed to my country, that I have done only which, in my opinion; it was the duty of every Irishman to have done, I am now prepared to abide the consequences of having performed my duty to my native land. Proceed with your sentence."

After a brief address to the prisoner, the Lord Chief Justice put on the black cap. "Sentence is, that you, William Smith O'Brien, be taken from whence you came, then be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and then be hanged by the neck until you be dead. That afterwards your head shall be severed from your body—your body be divided in four quarters, and be disposed of as *Her Majesty* may please; and may God have mercy on your soul."

The most profound sensation followed. He took an affectionate leave of the crowd, who rushed to shake him by the hand, and manifested great composure. He was then removed in the prison van to the jail. Lady O'Brien has flown to the Queen in behalf of her son. A rumor prevails that the Lord Lieutenant was inexorable, and that no mercy would be shown. McManus has also been convicted. D. G. Duffey's trial was to open about the 21st. The trial of Donohoe for high treason was progressing.

A Dublin letter of the 4th instant, speaking of the trial of Smith O'Brien, says:—

Among the witnesses examined were several members of the Constabulary, and many of the peasantry and farmers residing near Ballingary and Killenale. The officer commanding the troop of Huzzars that was stopped by a barricade in Killenale, and two privates were examined, and an informer—such a one as Curran has "damned to everlasting fame" in his scathing descriptions—named Dobbins. This wretch, it appears, was a confederate—a Clubman—a member of the Red Hand Club—and as such had opportunities of seeing and hearing Mr. O'Brien, and of knowing what was passing among the leaders. According to his own acknowledgment, he entered the confederation in order to betray, or, as he expressed it, to counterplot. He gave a particular account of a meeting held after Mr. Duffy's arrest, to fix a time for the intended outbreak; he gave the sentiments and, in some instances, the language used by the speakers. Some were for an immediate rising, others for deferring it until the harvest was secured and ammunition provided in sufficient quantities. Mr. Brennan, of *The Felon*, was opposed to all delay, and observed in reference to the motion for postponement, "that they would wait until rifles were made in Heaven and they had angels to pull the triggers." At this meeting there was an Executive Council of five elected:—Meagher, Dillon, Doheny, Devlin, and O'Gorman. Smith O'Brien was not on the council, as it was thought he could be more usefully employed stirring up and organizing the country. Such was the substance of his evidence, which he gave with the greatest hardihood and effrontery, yet he could not look Mt. O'Brien in the face.

This Red Hand Club I never heard of before; it was not on the muster roll of the club; its members were not marshaled along with the other Clubmen; nor were its proceedings chronicled in *The Nation*, or any other Confederate paper. Its existence rests on his credibility and on the evidence of two Police men, who swore that a club-room having that name, and the representation of a hand stamped on the window blinds, was established last July in Constitution Hill, near the outskirts of Dublin. Dobbins admitted on cross-examination, that it did not rank with the rest of the Clubs; that its members were not called over by Mr. O'Brien when he reviewed the others, to ascertain the numerical strength of the Dublin Clubs, (a most unlikely thing) and he accounted for it by saying that it was only a branch Club. Two of the witnesses refused to be sworn: one a former named O'Donnel, who said he never would return to his family an informer; that his brother was mixed up with the business; that they might take him out and put twenty bullets through him, but they would never get anything out of him. The other was a young peasant named Shea, apparently in great destitution—his clothes in rags and his face betokening hunger. When the book was handed to him, he refused it, and exclaimed, "I wouldn't swear against such a gentleman, he wouldn't be got." The court explained to them that they subjected themselves to imprisonment for contempt, but they persisted in their determination and were placed in custody.

By Telegraph to St. Louis.

## Arrival of the Hibernia.

New York, Nov. 3, 8 P. M.

The steamer *Hibernia* arrived at Boston this afternoon. She left Liverpool on the 21st ult., and brings seven days later intelligence from Europe.

## Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.

All descriptions of cotton have declined 1-8d per lb. The market closed with a downward tendency.

The arrival of breadstuffs at Liverpool and London, during the past week have been limited. Great firmness has been exhibited during the past few days; American wheat sells at 7s. 4d. to 8s. 9d. per 70 lbs. American Flour sells slowly at 31s. to 32s. Indian corn has recovered its late reduction, and present rates are 35s. to 36s. for white, and 35s. to 37s. for yellow. Corn meal at 15s. to 16s. per bbl. The weather during the past week has been unsettled. The harvest has been got in.

Cured provisions have been quiet since the departure of the last steamer. The supply of beef is limited, and sales of American at 85s. 6d. to 95s. per tierce of 304 lbs. The sales of prime mess American pork reach 5,000 barrels, comprising 200 bbls. inferior and prime mess for shipment; 200 bbls. mess for Ireland; the remainder was for stores. Prices were from 35s. to 50s., according to quality.

## France.

There has been a partial change in the Ministry, supposed to preclude the necessity of Cavagnac's retirement from office.

De Croux, the Prefect of Paris, has resigned. Louis Napoleon keeps quiet. Cheap Socialist banquets continue to be held. One is to take place on Saturday, under the auspices of Ledra Rollin.

## Austria.

Events passing in Vienna and the Austrian Empire keep Europe in a state of alarm.

The insurrection at Vienna was preceded by an outbreak at Augsburg. The Emperor's General, who had previously taken up his military position at Belvedere, in the suburbs of Vienna, has kept the populace hourly alarmed, in fear of a bombardment. There is no definite news.

## Ireland.

The Lord Lieutenant, in reply to the deputation of inhabitants from Dublin and vicinity, praying a commutation of O'Brien's punishment, declined giving a direct answer to their memorial, beyond an assurance that full weight should be given to the recommendation of the highly respectable jury which tried him. The formalities for bringing a writ of error before parliament, have been complied with by the legal advisers of O'Brien.

O'Donohue has been found guilty of treason, but recommended to mercy in consequence of his having withdrawn and disconnected himself from his associates, previous to having committed any overt act.

The trial of Meagher was commenced on Monday, and the interest which had subsided at Clonmel during the trial of McManus and O'Donohue, has again revived.

The Catholic prelates have implored the Government to employ all funds at its disposal for an immediate relief of the poor. They have used their influence to effect such an equitable adjustment of relations between landlord and tenant, as shall stimulate an outlay of capital and insure employment of able bodied men, and an increase of the soil productions.

## Continental.

The alarm created by the appearance of the cholera in London has sensibly abated. The Register General reported thirty additional cases up to last Saturday. On the other hand, the general health is better than in ordinary years. Liverpool has escaped pestilence.

In the city of Edinburgh the ravages of death are rather more extensive than at any other place. The port of Leith has comparatively escaped.

The Government has become satisfied that precautionary measures of quarantine are unnecessary.

DORRIS IN OHIO.—The following article is from the Cincinnati Gazette of last Wednesday. It indicates pretty strongly the desperation of the Locofocos, at the same time that it states the law under which the clerk is supposed to act. The whole proceeding is revolutionary, and will surely recoil upon those who have been actors in it. We learn by Telegraph yesterday, that the Locofoco Clerk had determined to give the two Whig members of the House, elected from Cincinnati, their seats, but he has also given certificates of election to the five persons who were on the Locofoco ticket:

BEWARE!—It is announced in the Enquirer of yesterday morning, as if by authority, that the clerk will proceed to open the returns, and make out his abstracts this day. The same paper, coolly put down in its list of members, five Locofoco REPRESENTATIVES FROM HAMILTON COUNTY.

A consultation of certain Dorrites was held a few days since, in this city, to decide upon the course to be taken by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in certifying the result of the late election for Representatives of this district. Some of these were of opinion that the Clerk should follow the law of the State, and give the certificates according to the law, and his oath of office. Others were of opinion that, disregarding these, he should give certificates of election to the five Locofocos, and thus throw out the two Whig members, returned for the District. The official count has been postponed to the last hour, to enable the Clerk to make up his mind how to act. Dr. Olds has openly declared, since the election, that no legislature shall be organized this winter! The RESOLUTION OF THE DORRIS CONVENTION TO BREAK UP THE GOVERNMENT OF OHIO IS KNOWN, AND THE CLERK OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, OF THIS COUNTY IS TO BE MADE AN INSTRUMENT TO CARRY OUT THIS REVOLUTIONARY PURPOSE, IF HE CAN BE SO USED! That question he, with the judges and justices, is to settle to-day. We will think he will follow the law and his oath, and certify the returns accordingly. The law says, that "in making the abstract of votes" the Justices and Clerk shall be governed by the number of votes stated in the poll-books."

Now, the number of votes returned for representatives for the first District in Hamilton county, give a majority to Spencer and Runyan. Can the Justices and Clerk, without violating their oaths and their official duties, judge the returns from the First District invalid, and reject the Whig members, on the pretence of the unconstitutionality of the apportionment law, while they hold that identical law constitutional, in order that they may certify that the Five Locofoco Representatives, provided for no where but in that very unconstitutional act, are elected? The party, say the Justices and Clerk, "shall do so." Will they obey the law, or "the party?" We shall soon know.

Beware! Already have the people of the county declared against the reckless course of the clique of Locofocos, that have governed the county. The People will not sanction the efforts of violent men to revolutionize the government. Let the Clerk do his duty, regardless of any external influences, and he will be sustained by all good men, by all law-abiding men. But if he shall determine to trample the law under foot, at the dictation of his party, let him look well for the consequences, and prepare himself to meet the penalty.

Among the emigrants who recently arrived at this port, was a party of Hollanders, who came in the ship *Garonne* from Rotterdam, and who having been forced by religious persecutions to leave their homes, are now about to settle near their countrymen at Freedom and Grandhaven Michigan. They come under the direction of their pastor, the Rev. D. Budding, a very talented, eloquent and wealthy clergyman, who has for many years been conspicuous in Holland, for his advocacy of liberal opinions, and his opposition to the tyranny of the Government.

When the Government passed a law that no synod of more than 19 members should be allowed to assemble, he denounced it repeatedly from the pulpit. For doing so, he was fined altogether, over 40,000 guilders, and was imprisoned for a considerable time. The company whom he brings out, are all from the city of Dordrecht. They are 77 in number, and, though poorly dressed, have with them over \$100,000 in specie.

Another company of twenty-five Hollanders, who came in the ship *Madaline*, bringing with them over 40,000, and bound for Grand Haven, yesterday started up the river. Within a year past, the Rev. Drs. Van Realton and Stickkie, have brought over and settled colonies at New Holland, Mich.; the Rev. Dr. Scholten, a colony in Iowa, and the Rev. Dr. Sonne, a colony in Wisconsin, all of which are in a most flourishing and prosperous condition.—*N. Y. Sun, of the 13th.*

A GOOD DAUGHTER.—A good daughter! There are other ministers of love more conspicuous than her, but none in which a gentler, lovelier spirit dwells, and none to which the heart's warm requitals more joyfully respond. There is no such thing as a comparative estimate of a parent's love for one or another child. There is little which he needs to covet, to whom the treasure of a good child has been given. But a son's occupations and pleasures carry him abroad, and he resides more among temptations, which hardly permits affection that is following him, perhaps over half the globe, to be unmingled with anxiety until the time when he comes to relinquish the shelter of his father's roof for one of his own, while a good daughter is the steady light of her parent's house. Her ideal is indissolubly connected with that of his happy fireside. She is his morning sunlight and evening star. The grace, vivacity and tenderness of her sex, have their place in the mighty sway which she holds over his spirit. The lessons of recorded wisdom which he reads with her eyes, come to his mind with a new charm as blended with the beloved melody of her voice. He scarcely knows weariness which her song doth not make her forget, or gloom which is proof against the young brightness of her smile. She is the pride and ornament of his hospitality, the gentle nurse of his sickness, numberless acts of kindness which one chiefly cares to have rendered because they are unpretending, but expressive proofs of love.

EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT UNDER ALL THE ADMINISTRATIONS.—We take the following from the New Bedford Mercury:

I deem it important to call your attention to the following exposition and statistics of expenses of our government, taken from the journal of Congress, for every administration, commencing with George Washington's and concluding with James K. Polk's. It will be found correct, with the exception of the expenditures under President Polk's administration, which are probably under estimated at least some \$50,000,000—it being stated on competent authority that this Mexican War cost us Two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, instead of two hundred millions of dollars, which is the amount placed in the schedule below. By giving Mr. Polk the benefit of \$50,000,000, still it will be observed, the increase of the expenses of government have become tremendous.

What is very remarkable, yet true and beyond contradiction, is, that every locofoco administration has cost and taxed the people of this Union vastly more than either of the Whig administrations. Thus it is to be found, that the whole expenditures of Whig governments, commencing with Washington's and ending with J. Q. Adams', during a period of forty years, and be it remembered the expenses of the revolution, much of them were paid under Washington's government, and all the charges occurring in consequence of the late war with Great Britain, in Mr. Madison's, the Locofoco governments, commencing with Gen. Jackson's and terminating with General Polk's, a period of twenty years, are run up to the enormous sum of Three hundred and thirteen millions, six hundred and fifty-two thousand, and forty-seven dollars, over and above the Whig governments for forty years! A sum sufficient to have made internal improvements, deepening harbors and rivers of the West and South, and building piers for the harbors on the lakes and seaboard, to an extent that would have been for all time to come of immense benefit to our country—a sum sufficient to have educated millions of poor children and placed school-houses in every city, town and village, and paid for teachers for many years. It is of vital importance to every friend of his country to probe this subject to the bottom, and ask why is it, and who has caused this exorbitant expenditure of national treasure. Shall our hard earnings continue to be thus squandered by Locofoco misrule?

## RECAPITULATION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

Washington—8 years,	\$15,892,198 00
" 1 year,	1,986,524 00
" 1 month,	165,543 00
" 1 day,	5,618 00
" 1 hour,	220 00
" 1 minute,	3 82
Adams—4 years,	\$5,362,587 00
" 1 year,	1,340,646 00
" 1 month,	111,720 00
" 1 day,	3,724 00
" 1 hour,	155 00
" 1 minute,	2 58
Jefferson—8 years,	\$41,300,788 00
" 1 year,	5,162,598 00
" 1 month,	430,216 00
" 1 day,	14,340 00
" 1 hour,	507 00
" 1 minute,	9 95
Madison—8 years,	\$144,684,939 00
" 1 year,	18,085,617 00
" 1 month,	1,507,135 00
" 1 day,	50,237 00
" 1 hour,	2,093 00
" 1 minute,	34 88
Monroe—8 years,	\$104,463,400 00
" 1 year,	13,057,925 00
" 1 month,	1,088,160 00
" 1 day,	36,272 00
" 1 hour,	1,511 00
" 1 minute,	25 18
J. Q. Adams—4 years,	\$50,501,914 00
" 1 year,	12,625,478 00
" 1 month,	1,052,123 00
" 1 day,	35,071 00
" 1 hour,	1,461 00
" 1 minute,	24 35
Jackson—8 years,	\$145,792,735 00
" 1 year,	18,224,092 00
" 1 month,	1,518,674 00
" 1 day,	50,622 00
" 1 hour,	2,109 00
" 1 minute,	35 15
Van Buren—4 years,	\$136,406,963 00
" 1 year,	34,101,741 00
" 1 month,	2,841,812 00
" 1 day,	94,727 00
" 1 hour,	3,947 00
" 1 minute,	65 70
Tyler—4 years,	\$91,158,177 00
" 1 year,	22,789,544 00
" 1 month,	1,899,129 00
" 1 day,	63,304 00
" 1 hour,	2,637 00
" 1 minute,	43 95
Polk—4 years,	\$302,500,000 00
" 1 year,	75,625,000 00
" 1 month,	6,302,083 00
" 1 day,	210,069 00
" 1 hour,	8,753 00
" 1 minute,	145 88

It appears that within the last seven years no fewer than 864 persons have emigrated from Great Britain, nearly one thirtieth of the whole number of the population.

THE ORDER IN OREGON!—The National Division has granted a charter for Pacific Division, No. 1, of Oregon city.—Soon will the western shores of the New World rejoice in the full possession of the glorious Order of the Sons of Temperance!

A Paris correspondent says that four hundred and sixty-eight French editors have chartered a ship to bring them to the United States, with the hope of realizing fortunes, as M. Gillardet, the successful editor of the "Courrier des Etats Unis," at New York, has done.